MARBLE HILL, - - MISSOUR

Let us hope that the advent of cold weather will also put an end to the "yellow" fever that has recently been raging in New York journalism

Those Andree pigeons showed remarkable discretion in landing in the Indiana gas belt just at a time when other news was mighty scarce and the correspondents were starving.

Somebody dropped \$3,000 in a Niagara Falls hotel the other day and forgot to return for it. Don't worry some backman, if he notices his loss will stroll in and claim the money one of these days when he isn't busy.

Weyler said some time ago that the vase against Evangelina Cisnoras was in its preliminary stages. At that time the young lady had been in jall eleven months, the companion of victous women, half starved, and subject to the utmost degradation. There is enough in these facts to warrant the interference of every government and every man and woman having respect for common decency. Assassination and worse outrages are not war.

While the state legislatures of this country have been coping with millinery matters in the way of theatre hats and feather trimmings the French government has recommended that its horses be put into sunbonnets. The straw manufacturers have been doing a large business in consequence, and summer mortality among horses has largely decreased. The amusement awakened in the beholder at this odd gear is but an echo of that a century ago when men first appeared carrying umbrellas.

It is painful to read in the New York Evening Post (owned in England) day after day that the people of Europe look with unutterable scorn upon everything the people of this country do, themselves or through their representatives, and with effusive affection upon everything they unhappily omit; and the more so because the only possible remedy is the impossible one of immediately dying in the vain hope of getting themselves born again in some of the many European styles all of which are the only orthodox things.

According to reliable statisticians, since 1873 there have been cut in Mich-154,000,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure, besides 83,000,000,000 shingles quantities of standing coniferous timher and the amount left in the northern states is estimated at about 100,-000,000,000 feet, or half as much as has been cut since about 1878, in the whole country, and yet there are persons who profess to see no reason for national forest protection and forest reserves.

A Russian journal that has recently come under our notice calls attention to the fact that for some twenty years past the inhabitants of a malarial locality in the government of Kharkov have used powdered crabs with great der is prepared in the following way: Live crabs are poured over with the ordinary whisky until they get asleep; then they are put on a bread pan in a hot oven, thoroughly dried and pulverized, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever; in very obstinate cases a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of aloe brandy as a purgative. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine. So says the journal. We will not vouch for it.

In an address at Ashfield, Massachu setts, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University considered the "village hoodlum" and the means for his suppression. The "village hoodlum" makes himself more conspicuous than the "city tough." When he becomes sufficiently depraved to enjoy his bad eminence he is a more demoralizing figure than his city cousin of the same tendencies, and he is more dangerous to society inasmuch as the officers of the law in rural communities are generally less efficient than in cities. As a means of suppressing the "village hoodlum." Profesor Norton suggested the organization of a body of law-abiding citizens in each village or township to give definite support to the constituted authorities in suppressing lawlessness in all its stages. By this it is evident from other parts of the address the speaker meant particularly the suppression of petty acts of law lessness by youngsters who are the children of neglectful parents and who have in them the material of which full-fledged "village hoodlums" are

For the first time in the state's his tory Florida is shipping sponges to Europe, and is receiving good returns on all which reach the London market It is one of a number of southern products which ought to supply European markets right along.

We are informed from Madrid that "General Weyler will be retained in command, out of respect for the dead." It seems to be a case where "the majority rules." Weyler will be backed up by more "dead" men than any other fellow in sight.

An interesting bit of accounting would be a balance sheet, completed after the Klondike craze has had its run, showing how much, if at all, the wealth taken out of that region exceeds the wealth carried into it. If human life be taken at its true value the balance against the Klondike is already too great to be overcome.

Spain talks of mortgaging Cuba to England, but Spain will have to do several little things to quiet her title to the island before it can be classed as good security.

The price of sugar will go down a little, just a little, when the fruit canning sesson is over-not because there will be any increased supply, but be that to raise the price beyond a certain point will so reduce consumption as to interfere with its income. This matter of income regulates the price.

Since the king of Denmark fell down stairs and bit his tongue so he cannot talk, the young war lord who keeps ool over the German empire uses

DEARVS.CHEAP MONEY | The Subernatorial Candidates in lown.

FORMER ONE HUNDRED TIMES GREATER EVIL.

linton Collins Draws a Parallel Between Two Conditions - Dear Money Re verses the Wheels of Progress and Paralyzes Civilization-

(Clinton Collins in National Democrat.) People seem to look always only on

one side of this money question. They all seem to know what "cheap money" means, but when you get to talking about "dear money" they do not seem to have any clear conception of what it is

Goldbugs never yet saw a case of "dear money," but they have seen one or two cases of "cheap money," and have never yet got through talking about it. "Dear money" they can't see, and don't know what you are talk-

ing about when you speak of it. It may be well to investigate, What is cheap money and what its

effects? Cheap money does not mean that a dollar is worth forty fifty or sixty cents. It means that when you go around with a dollar you cannot get so awful much for it. It means that dollars are so cheap that men will not give much of their land, produce, merchandise, shoes, dry goods, cotton, corn, wheat or labor for them. In other words, you have to give a good deal of money for these articles; not because these articles have become any more valuable, but because money is cheap. During the war period we paid \$14 for shoes, \$20 a barrel for flour, fabulous prices for land, not because these articles had become any more valuable, but because the government by setting the printing presses to work to turn out millions of dollars (so-

called) had made dollars cheap. Now whom does it benefit and whom hurt to have money cheap?

It hurts all those who have the greater part of their wealth in the shape of money-either actual money. or in the shape of actual money du them, or money lent out. It enriches all those who have the greater part of their wealth in other shapes; such as cotton, oats, corn, lumber and forms of merchandise or real estate. For instance, a man is worth a thousand dollars, all in the shape of money, or money due him. He will be hurt by having money become cheap, because he can no longer procure as much of other things for it. If he is worth \$500 in money and \$500 in goods he will not igan, Wisconsin and Minnesota alone, be affected; because, although his money will not buy as much, his goods will go up in price. If he is worth and in the last three-fourths of that \$1,000 because he has \$1,500 worth of period about 200,000,000,000 feet, tak- goods and owes a five hundred dollar ing the whole country together. New debt, he will find by making money York and Pennsylvania have, next to cheap that his goods will be quoted at

worth of goods left. This is why the creditor class raise howl and justly about making money cheap. Cheap money helps all those amount of wealth in the forms of land. dry goods, manufactures, merchandise, hundred exceeds one it is easy to se that it helps one hundred where it hurts one to make money cheap.

But our money should be stable, and once being established, it is not right for congress, by legislation, to make money either "dear" or "cheap."

This is why we hear the cry of the injustice of the demonetization act of 1873, making money "dear." Prior to 1873 all silver and all gold could be taken to the mints and made into dollars: since 1873 the owners of gold only are allowed to do this. This brings into existence only half the number of dollars that could be brought into existence prior to the passage of this

It goes without saying that the making of dollars scarcer and consequently dearer must be the result of this act. We have shown whom cheap money hurts and whom it benefits. Now, who is hurt or benefited by "dear money," its opposite?

By "dear money" we do not mean that a dollar passes for \$2.00, or \$1.50, but that people who have goods or labor in any form must give much of these for it.

If a man has the greater part of his wealth in the form of money, or money loaned out, he will be benefited by dear money; because he will find that goods for it. If he loaned money out that besides having received his interest he can exchange his money for

If a man has his wealth half in the

"dear money." If a man is worth \$1,000 because he has \$1,500 worth of goods and owes \$500, he wil find when money becomes dearer that he will have to give his \$1,500 worth of goods to get alx or which to liquidate his \$500 debt, and his property is practically wiped out. worth of merchandise or other property in any form other than money, he is rendered bankrupt and utter-

ly wiped out at once. As property in the form of money ompared to property in all other forms is only about as one is to one hundred, so it follows that making money dear helps the one while it

hurts the hundred. This is the evil of "dear money. It is one hundred times, possibly five hundred times, greater than the evil that can arise from cheap money, and yet we have statesmen and so-called citizens of virtue and common sense who refuse to see any harm in it and stand out in defense of such an enor-

mity in the way of unjust legislation Money should be established upon a given footing, and then when bustness is built up upon this basis there should be no legislation making money either dear or cheap. But if either must be done, common decency would demand that the tendency be toward making it cheap. For when cheap noney alays one dear money slays its

The founders of this country knew what they were doing. They clearly ecclared and established of what a dollar should consist. It should have remained for the supplies of gold and silver discovered from time to time to miate whether that dollar should ry and grow "dear" or "cheap." No end of evil may arise when legislation

A Silver Republican friend, writing om lowa, says;

"The campaign has opened in lows. It looks to me now as though it was going to be a very hard fought and bitter fight. The Republican candidate Hence the purchase of silver and the for governor lives in our town, We are life long acquaintances and friends. stopped. The silver men claimed then He is a sharp, shrewd lawyer; also a banker; loans large amounts of east- full legal-tender silver would ever sat ern capital to farmers on farm loans. isfy the advocates of the gold standard. The candidate of the Democratic party | The proof is being furnished every day is a veritable farmer. 7 Has farmed all that there is no end to the exactions his life time. Is an efficiented man, and of the money power. In a late issue a worker on his farm as well as in his | the New York World says: library. I listened to his first speech the night before last, and I consider him second to none as a stumper. He will make a very strong fight, and I sion. But he did the right thing not can see no reason why the farmers only at the wrong time, but in the should not elect himagovernor of the state of lows, because he is one of them, and certainly understands their wants and needs, and can sympathize with them more than a lawyer and banker can be expected to do. Between the two men, or their business,

there is an irrepressible conflict. "I am hoping, as well as praying, that the farmers of this great state will lay politics or party prejudices aside and vote for one of their number, and elevate him to the great office of gov-

The editor of this journal has some personal knowledge of Mr. White, the Democratic candidate, having served with him in the Fifty-second congress. It is a pleasure, therefore, to be able to concur in and emphasize most heartily the statements in the above letter concerning him. The Republican candidate may be a good enough man in his personal character, but we believe that his thoughts, feelings and sympathies are all on the side of wealth. Unconsciously, perhaps, as in many other cases, but that only makes him the more dangerous. There is no man capable of doing so much harm as the one who is honestly and unconsciously in sympathy with public abuses. His known integrity of purpose gives him a standing and influence which he could not otherwise have, while his unconsciousness of being in the wrong generally makes him a strong and earnest advocate. ... Mr. White is essentially a man of the people; he is upon their side and is entitled to their support, even though they may not agree with him in everything. They ought to agree with him on the main issue at all events,-Hon. H. F. Bartine in National Bimetallist

Unjust Criticism. Some of the Nevada papers are crit-

icising Senator Stewart for his reference to what is usually termed the 'prosperity" that is now upon us, and his expression of the hope that the American people would make the most of it while it lasts. It is claimed by these papers that there is not a vestige of prosperity in sight for Nevada, but, on the contrary, owing to the latest fall the three states just mentioned, large \$2,500 or \$3,000, so that by the sale of in silver, conditions there are worse a very small part of them he can wipe than ever. This is true, but still the out his debt and have \$2,000 or \$2,500 | criticism of Senator Stewart is unjust. He was considering the situation as it actually is from a broad national standpoint. He recognized the fact that the rise of wheat and some other incidentwho do not have the bulk of their al matters had created a business conwealth in money shape, and hurts dition somewhat better than the counthose who do have the greater part of try has been enjoying for a number of their wealth in money shape. As the years past, and he yery properly remarked that the American people should take all the advantage of it farm products, labor, and so forth, ex- possible. But he knows that it will ceeds the amount of wealth purely in be temporary, and he says so. No pubmoney form about as much as one lic man can do otherwise than to admit the facts which actually and obviously exist. If he does not meet the situation honestly and fairly, he will speedily lose the confidence of everybody and make himself powerless for good. It is not necessary in order to advance the silver cause to shout "calamity" all the time. If silver were to be buried too deep for resurrection as a money metal, while it would be a most serious injury to the country. there would still be seasons of comparative prosperity. Under any system "times" will not always be equally bad. There will be temporary spurts and flashes so much better than the average that they seem almost like genuine prosperity. But Senator Stewart knows that whatever improvement has recently come is the result of fortuitous and most distressing conditions other countries, and that it cannot ossibly last long. He honestly and fairly admits the facts just as they are, and is not deserving of censure. Of course, the idea of his abandonig the silver cause is too absurd for notice.-

National Bimetallist. Decline in Silve

The gold dollar editors of the country are harping considerably on the fall in the price of silver, and at the same time pointing to the "bullion he can get a much greater quantity of value" of the silver dollar, which is now, they claim, worth somewhere before money became dear he will find around 42 cents in gold. There is just one little point connected with the question which these chaps seem to much more goods after he is paid overlook. About a year ago, in an official document, Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle stated that the form of money and half in the form silver dollar is not redeemable in gold of goods he will not be affected by or in any other kind of money, and that the treasury had never reasemed it in gold. Inasmuch as they are not redeemable in gold, nor ever have been redeemable in that coin, some of the gold editors ought to explain why it is that the bullion value of the silver dollar, seven hundred dollars in cash with worth nominally only 42 cents in gold. still maintains its equality of value with gold. Why is it, now, brethren, Where a man owed \$800 and had \$1,000 in view of the fact that the silver dollar, not redeemable in gold, has not declined in harmony with the value of the metal of which it is made? Do not all speak at once.-Peoria Journal.

In dealing with public affairs we should be neither pessimists nor optimists. In order to prove that bimetallism should be restored it is not necessary to claim that the country is in any worse condition than it is in. Neither should we be blindly optimistic and jump at the conclusion that we have a grand era of prosperity before us merely because wheat has gone up. and some factories have resumed work. We should look at the situation exactly as it is. Wheat has risen because crops are short in other countries. Factories have resumed partially to replenish stocks exhausted by a long period of idleness and partially in anticipation of a demand which may or may not be realized. But there is nothing in the situation to prove that the gold standard is a good thing or that bimetallism is a bad one.—Ex.

The President receives \$50,000 of pub lic moneys every year in his salary alone, and he has just appointed another McKinley to receive public oneys in Oklahoma.

The Denver case seems to show that a lawyer may be driven from employent for expressing the belief that rich

ceded that we could safely carry what silver we then had. The danger, it was AND MATRONS. said, lay in its continued increase issuance of Sherman notes must be

Dress-How Underwear Should Be Worn-Tendency to Show Of the She Loves, but 'Tis Not Me.

HE loves, but 't is not me she loves; Not me on whom she ponders. When, in some dram of tenderness, Her truant fancy The forms that flit her visions Are like the shapes of old, Where tales of On tapestry are told.

blind partisanship will deny that this was trifling with the main issue of the presidential election." If that does not mean that the 450,-000,000 silver dollars are not "good" and should be removed from our monetary system, it means nothing at all. But how are we to remove them and what are we to put in their place? Shall we issue more greenbacks? "Oh. It seems a pity that so charming a no!" says the goldite, "they must also withdrawn." Well, what then, we

bank notes." Certainly they will, if they be allowed to, By the way, what Republican orator took the ground in the last campaign that the sliver dollar was not a "good one" and must be got rid of? McKinley himself was prating about our oney being all good (one dollar as good as another) then, just as he is now. Where, under heaven, were all of those "main issues" which the World is now flashing upon us? Where were they made, and by whom?

ask? "Oh," says the goldites, "just get

the silver and government paper out of

the way and we will give you plenty of

To Satisfy the Gold Power.

When the demand was made for the

peal of the Sherman law it was con

that nothing but a total elimination of

"On the very last day of the session

the president sent to Congress a rec-

ommendation for a currency commis-

wrong way. There was no hope of fav-

orable action by the Senate, and the

president nullified his recommendation

-in face of the fact that we have 450,-

000,000 silver dollars extant worth in-

trinsically less than 45 cents each. Only

by saying, 'Our money is all good now'

Cornell's President's Plain Words. In the course of his annual address to the students of Cornell university recently, President J. G. Schurman made some references which have been accepted here as applying to the recent troubles of President Benjamin E. Andrews and the corporation of Brown university.

"Cornell," observed Mr. Schurman, recognizes that the majority may be wrong and that the majority may be ight. Therefore, absolute freedom is the soul of the institution. Brice called our majority rule system 'fatalism of the multitude.' We believe here that one man with God's truth is a majority and every teacher is expected to do what Socrates did, although he outraged Athenians and suffered martyrdom for it, to communicate to others his own belief and convictions, or else to answer to a charge of sacrilege,

"I BELIEVE THE INSTITUTIONS SHOULD CEASE TO EXIST A THOU. SAND TIMES SOONER THAN A SIN-GLE PROFESSOR SHOULD BE CO-ERCED.

"Teachers should be free to investi-

gate and to announce and proclaim that which they have discovered," he said. They must be free to present both sides of a question. "THE TEACHER IS NOT THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A CORPORA TION OR THE PEOPLE, BUT A REP-ESENTATIVE OF THE GOD

"WHILE MONEY IS A NECESSITY TO ANY UNIVERSITY, IT IS NOT PARAMOUNT TO THE FREEDOM OF TEACHING STAFF, BETTER THAT THE UNIVERSITY BE WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE THAN THAT TRUTH BE SUPPRESSED, THE END OF A UNIVERSITY IS PROPA-GATION OF TRUTH, ANY PRE-TENSIONS OF A CORPORATION TO SET LIMITS ON A TEACHING STAFF MUST BE RESISTED AS AB-SOLUTELY UNWARRANTED."

DEMOCRATIC BROADSIDES.

"The agricultural classes are selling their products in the world's market,' says Secretaary Gage, accounting for the improvement in business. The secretary, however, means no offense to the Home Market Club.

Mr. Bull's policy of using a great army of natives of India to suppress revolting natives of India is a scheme of civilization which will do his intel lect great honor should it continue to work.

Mr. McKinley will take another vacation next week. He is sinking further and further in the estimation of his hungry and waiting countrymen who have been hoping in vain since 1896.

The Indianapolis crowd is preparing to overthrow the Constitution. Keep your eye on them.

The sickly attempt of the Cleveland ite organs to drag the tariff issue out again is meeting with no encourage ment. Until the financial question is settled the Dingley bill will do.

As negro postmasters are not ap pointed in the north, it is no matter of wonder that they should not be in de mand in the south,

Possibly Pennsylvania might get some valuable hints from Weyler as to subduing the coal region women and

Possibly President McKinley, in declding not to visit St. Louis, has the idea that Missourians here are as persistent as Missourians in Washington.

This alleged prosperity seems to be another confidence game.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Arrests in Ohio for the year ended June 30 last numbered 12,042, of which 1,000 were of women. Boston is paying very dear for her

new subway. So far it has cost \$5,000, 000 and fourteen human lives. The Taylor Street Methodist Church of Portland, Ore., has set aside a pew especially for the use of commercial

There are said to be asphalt streets hough in the country already to make a highway twenty-six feet wide and 1,-The value of the churches and the

nd on which they are erected in this country up to July 1, 1897, is estimated at \$680,000,000. A woman headed the list of 221 per sons after an examination for position as ward and street inspectors in Chi-cago. Her mark was almost perfect,

FOR WOMAN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MAIDS

me Notes of the Prevating Types in

Man may not hope her heart to win, Be his of common mould.

But I-though spurs are won no more
Where herald's trump is pealing.

Nor thrones carved out for lady fair
Where steel-clad ranks are wheeling
I loose the falcon of my hopes
Upon as proud a flight
As those who hawk'd at high renown,
In song-enpobled fight. In song-ennobled fight.

f daring, then, true love may crown, My love she must requite.

garment as the tea gown should not be worn to a greater extent, but the dishabille effect which is essential to its perfection perforce relegates it to assemblages where only women are present, and its field of usefulness is, therefore, very limited. For the business woman, however, when her day's work is done, nothing more delightful can be imagined and her wardrobe us ually includes one of these gowns. Now and then she even wears it when entertaining informally a male friend although he must, of course, be quite an intimate friend of the family to per-

mit her to do so. One of these gowns is so charming that its owner may be forgiven if she does invent excuses that make it imperative for her to don the garment. It is made of pale pink basket cloth, with a double watteau plait falling from the neck to the short train. The front is open and reveals the full vest

Underwese As It Is Worn. It is said that in a woman's under-

clothing and house gowns is her true refinement shown, and even more attention is now given to those garments than to the outside show of her gowns The fashionable woman of today wear as few undergarments as possible, wishing to encumber and conceal the lines of her figure no more than is necessary. A light wool or silk under shirt, a pair of fine cambric knickers, a chemise that is long enough to answer, when trimmed with tucks and embroidery, for a short skirt, are all that is worn beneath the corset. Then comes the corset, rather short, if the wearer be stout, and an empire for a slim person. The corset cover has been altogether discarded. In lieu of it, the chemise is often made with an overhanging point front and back, which cover the corset. Over the corset and chemise is worn a slik or alpaca petticoat and the undergarments are com-

The daintiest and freshest morning gowns, especially when intended for trosseau, are of white mull, trimmed with delicate ribbons of satin and lace. The most fetching have broad collar-



ettes and full sleeves gathered in at the wrist.

Japenese Simplicity.

A traveler in Japan has remarked the perfect serenity and sweetness of expression of the Japanese women and attributes it largely to their freedom from care. The unchanging fashion of dress, the simplicity of their diet, the absence of draperles and small ornaments in the houses, the practice of removing the shoes before entering the of deep coral lawn, slashed with two house, so that the dust of the street is rows of yellow lace insertion above the not brought in, make it possible to waist line. A full, accordion plaited maintain an exquisite cleanliness and flounce of the same lawn, edged with still have the work of housekeeping lace, falls over the shoulders and is reduced to a minimum. We are hardgathered into two resettes on top of the ly ready to adopt the Japanese man-

money will be needed for the trimming of the gown of the coming season. Co-operative Working Girls.

Everywhere the working woman is onsidering the question of getting a petter living at less cost and she is trying all sorts of experiments. The most occessful of these seems to be cooperative housekeeping, experience kaving proved that if a boardinghouse keeper can clear a comfortable living out of eight or ten boarders then it is clear that each of these boarders besides supporting herself is contributing an eighth of the boardinghouse keeper's own living, an eighth which she may as well have for herself. In New York and Boston a great

nany woman have taken up co-opera-

that prosperity is in sight, for much

tive housekeeping. Among the shop girls of both cities there are many groups of girls, ranging from five to ten in number, who lease or own their home and live together upon a co-operative basis. In Boston eight girls have a home of this class in the suburbs. They use a parlor, drawing room and dining room in common, while each has her own bedroom or the second or third floor. They keep a servant and buy everything for cash. One day each week one of the girls either takes her noonday recess, or else an early hour in the morning, to purchase the household supplies. The cost of living, including food, fuel, gas, ice ind service, is divided into eight parts. The accommodations of the house are graded and assessed by the girls jointly. A large room on the second floor costs 50 cents a week more than the one on the third floor, 70 cents more than a small room on the second, and 80 cents more than one on the third. They have the morning papers, the weeklies, the monthly magazines, dress neatly, and are very happy, yet the

> Miss Anna T. Hargis of Louisville. Ky., a college graduate, now engaged ir personally directing the business of her father's farm of over 200 acres, up on which she has expended much time and money in developing a special breed of pigs to supply the increasing demand for Kentucky cured hams These precious porkers receive the kindest care, are fed upon sterilize milk, meal and apples till they acquire the special standard in weight to kill in order that the hams shall be of s uniform size and quality. They are specially cured and carefully cooked on the premises in the old Kentucky homemade manner.

wages earned by the eight are not large

The poorest paid girl gets \$7 per week

and the best paid only \$15.

Drawing the Line-Tuffold Knutt, sitting on the back steps of the mansion, had finished the best meal he had eaten for many a day Wiping his mouth with the back of his hand, he cleared his throat, and be-

"Mister, of the thanks of a pore mar "That will do," interrupted Fellairs (formerly Rusty Rufus), who has leaned against one of the supports of the back porch and watched him eat You're a greasy, dirty, worthless fraud, and I know it as well as you do, but I've fed you because you're a picturesque old rascal with an appetite

tening to an after-dinner speech from you, I draw the line. You are not the ind of Chauncey M Depew I hear. Get along!" And he gave him a dollar and kicked him off the steps, and around the

house, and out into the street.-Chi

and that's something I haven't had for

about six years. You're welcome to

cago Tribune. Explained, The stranger looked after the man who had been pointed out to him and

then shook his head "He doesn't look like a spendthrift or a high roller," he said, at last, "Nevertheless, what I tell you is true," replied the native. "He spent not less than \$30,000 for wines and Il-

quors in a single year." "A regular prodigal, I suppose, ir spite of his looks?" "No; a saloonkeeper." It was a fortunate thing for the native that he could outrun the stranger or he would have had to engage a roon

at a hospital for at least a month,-Chicago Post. Retreating Forehead. "He has a retreating forehead," said the girl in blue. "Nonsense!" exclaimed the girl

gray, indignantly. "He has a very high forehead." "Nevertheless," persisted the girl ir blue, "his forehead retreats clear to the

The most curiously decorated graves in the world are the negro graves it Zululand, Some of these mounds are garnished with the bottles of medicinused by the departed in their final ill ness, and the duration of the malady

The United States government de partment of agriculture has a hospita for the treatment of sick plants. In I investigation goes on of the diseaser which affect vegetable nature and the discovery of remedies for them. The work will be a benefit to farmers and flower growers. Shoreditch has just inaugurated ar

electric lighting system of a novel kind The steam for the engines to drive the dynamos is being generated by the burning in specially constructed furnaces, of the dust and refuse of the parish which formerly cost the local authority a considerable sum to get ric

The largest farm in this country, probably in the world, is in Louisiana It extends 100 miles east and west. It ontained, at the time of its purcha by a syndicate, of northern capitalists 1,500,000 acres. The fencing is said to have cost \$50,000. The Southern Pacific railroad runs for thirty-six miles through the farm.

Electricity can travel faster than 200,000 miles in a second, or, in other words, instead of requiring twenty minutes to go around the world once like messages recently dispatched from an American exhibition, it can make the journey eight times in one second This would be at the rate of about 500 times in one minute, or 10,000 times in twenty minutes.

In holding two sections of drain pipe together while comenting, a newly pat-ented core will be found useful, the device being divided into three wedge shaped sections, which force the pipos to align and can be withdrawn after the cement hardens by means of a

THE USE OF WOOD.

Handle Bars of That Material Ard Used on Some Wheels This Year-Wood has been found more elastic than steel, and, though a wooden rim will split from the force of a violent collision, repeated trials have shown that it will spring back unharmed from the effects of an impact that would cause serious injury to steel and make the resources of a repair shop needful. Wooden rims are made in different ways-some of a single piece bent into a circle, others being laminated, or "built up" of layers of wood-but there is nothing more improbable than that a return to the use of steel rims will ever occur. Last year the use of wooden guards over the rear wheels and chains of women's bicycles was adopted, and their gracefulness and pretty effect at once won for them a high degree of favor. Now they are to be seen on almost all the wheels made for the gentler sex, being in some cases enameled in white or some other color. One or two of the manufacturers cling to the use of steel for this purpose, and one that adopted aluminum last year adheres to it this year, but wood seems

purpose as for rims. This year the wooden handle bar has made its appearance. Handle bars of wood have been little used thus far, but the season is yet young. No one who has seen them can deny their graceful and comely appearance. Hickory wood is used, and by a process of steaming it can readily be bent into any shape. These handles seem to be as light as steel, and as they are more clastic it is said that the vibration of the wheel is felt less by the hands and arms. The wooden handle bars can be made adjustable as well as the steel one. certainly will not rust, and it would be a simple thing to give it a coat of shellac now and then. A good many people will watch with interest to whether wood becomes as universally used for handle bars as for rims of wheels,-New York Tribune.

bound to be used as generally for this

"The Worst Cold I Ever Had." You can cure it in one night with Dr. Bell's "ine-Tar-Honey. 25c at all druggists. No cure

A Mistake Lawyer Lisner was attending court in a country town and stopped at the best hotel. At dinner he ordered, among other things, a cut of roast beef. When the walter brought his dinner he forgot the beef.

"Where's the bovine?" asked Mr. Lisner. "The which, sah?" asked the puzzled waiter.

"The bovine that I particularly ordered?" The man picked up the menu and read it over carefuly. Then he left the dining room with a troubled face, but soon returned.

"It's a mistake, sah," he said, bland-

ly, "the cook says he ain't done serve booveen to-day, sah." NOXALL SELF-HEATING POLISHING IRON. Agents wanted everywhere. Perfection trained in this most useful modern house-

aold invention. A ready seller for agents at big profits. Write for particulars. Johnston & Co., Quiney, Ill. Debarred "Look here," said the city editor to the new reporter, "you allude in this

story to Mr. Roxwell as a financier" Why, he handles a great deal of noney. "I don't care if he does. I don't want. you to call him a financier. He hasn't

any side whiskers."-Washington Star. the handout, but when it comes to lis-State of Ohio, City of Toledo,

Fig. Frank J Cheney makes eath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be sured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

A. D. 1886.
(Seal)

A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally
and acts directly on the blood and mulous surfaces of the system. Send for estimonials, free. F. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Better than Ice. It is said that foods stored in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas are preserved indefinitely, the freshness and flavor being retained better than by the use of ice.-Literary Digest,

More Than Enough. "Do you think that two heads are etter than one?" "Well, the one I had last night was quite sufficient."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All ruggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

The Climate Affects the Tongue. Gutturals predominate in Norway and Russia, whereas far to the southward, in sunny Italy, there is a profusion of such euphonious names as Pal-Of a truth he was prematurely bald | srmo, Verona, Campobello and so forth. but the girl in gray continued to be Even in the British isles, covering so indignant just the same.-Chicago Post | few degrees of latitude, there is a marked difference between the "burr" of the Highlander and the soft speech of the natives of southern England. A theory which may partly account for these climatic effects is based upon the contrast of the stillness which usually pervades southern lands with the stormy inquietude of northern countries. Cloudless skies for months at a time characterize the climate of Italy, while a firmament entirely free from clouds is rare in Norway. It requires, of course, greater efforts to be heard in regions which are swept by winds and storms than in still southern latitudes, and to be heard distinctly amid the noise and confusion of the elements words must be used which contain many consonants. Among the inhab-Itants of more tropical climes the tendency is toward soft and musical cadence and travelers relate that in many regions of South America, such as Peru and Venezuela, where atmospheric disturbances are rare, the natives almost chant the phrases of salutation .-- Ex-

change. There Is a Differencea real difference, a vast difference—between Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey and any other cough cold or lung remedy. Hesides cutting the phigm and curing the cough or cold at once, it soother the irritation—heais the bronchials, and exhiberates the lungs. Es at all good druggists.

Do you consider Meeker a selfmade "No; I think he was made to order." "Why so?" "Well, judging from the way his wife orders him around he must have been made for

Catarrh

"For several years I was a great sufferer with estarrh, and at times I could hardly speak so any one could understand me After taking a few bottles of Hood's Barasparilla I was relieved and since then I have not been troubled with caterrh."

MRS. JOSEPHINE HORNARY, Phillips, Pa.

ood's In prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after die

avail ourselves of all real convenience possible. If more of the teachers of back of his neck." cooking would spend time in finding out how to obtain the best results with the least labor, rather than in concocting new recipes, a real benefit would be conferred upon the housekeeper .-American Kitchen Magazine, BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Skirts of gray or white wool, especially those of white wool, will be popular during the season. They will be worn with taffeta waists, made up pompadour effect at the sides and on without any trimming, save tucked yokes and lower sleeves. Bright colors is easily guessed by the number of bot will be worn-red, blue and all the varfous shades of pink. A novel bodice to be worn with a white wool skirt is o china-blue taffeta. The entire body of particular type of face. The old-time the garment is shirred at one-inch incompadour that was stiff and ugly is tervals, and the sleeve, with the exception of the upper portion, is simi larly made. Short basque skirts fall

ner of life, but we may surely learn ;

our manner of life. We must learn the

easiest way of doing things; we must

lesson from it. We must have fewer

TEA GOWNS.

The collar, of course, as is natural things to keep clean, we must simplify

arms. The sleeves are tight fitting and

in this kind of gown, is high, with

frills of lace tumbling over it in the

Many tea gowns are made of accor-

dion-plaited chiffon and worn over a

silk slip. They have pretty ribbon col-

lars and belts formed of a double row

of ribbon with the perpendicular bow

so fashionable now, but unfortunately,

they are too expensive to be popular .-

The Fashionable Coffure

The only fashionable coiffure of the

moment is that in which the hair is

arranged so as to fairly frame the face,

top being given by waving the hair

and drawing in softly back. Fortu-

nately this style is becoming to almost

any one, for there are all sorts of mod-

ifications that can be made to suit the

not seen. If the forehead is very high

the fullness of the hair is pulled for-

ward a little and a tiny curl or two

While for most occasions the figure

eight and soft puffs placed at graceful

angle are still the favorite styles, many

on each temple are allowed.

at its best it is charming.

and represched her with her birth.

"I am not to blame for my birth,

ad no opportunity to rehearse."-Do

Her eyes filled with tears.

lace-trimmed at the wrist,

back.

The Latest.



below the belt, which is very broad and fitted, of a deeper shade of blue in vel-"Unhappy woman!" he exclaimed vet. With the bodice is worn a stock collar of taffeta, lace frills falling over the top. The usual collar, however will have no frills, but will be laid she answered, not without spirit, "I plainly of taffeta. Belts will be of velvet, ribbon, metal and leather. The prettiest are of ribbon, put twice around the waist and tied in a long Weary Watkins-Ain't it funny some how at the side. New walsts for hor pen can't work till they are full of and promenade no longer fasten on the Dismil Dawson—I don't see nothin' ried out on some, but the great idea mny about it. Ain't a man got to of the season is the Russian blouse rown his misery?—Indianapolis Jour. This blouse has much braiding and Dismai Dawson-I don't see nothin'

smart women are to be seen with a regular chignon worn quite low at the back of the head and covered with a This is a very untidy fashlon, and it is earnestly to be hope? it will not become popular. For evening the hair is dressed high on the head, arranged in a soft full knob or puffs; braids are not considered in good form for an evening coiffure. A pretty but trying style is the Lucien, so called, which consists of the hair being waved over the head. Just at the crown of the nead is a small knob from which stand out two minute curls. This style at its worst has been seen and been tabooed;